#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POOTPAGES ON THE BOUNDARY OF ANOTHER WORLD. WITH NARMATIVE LLUSTRATIONS. By ROB-RET BALE OWN. 12mo. pp. 528. J. B. Lappincott & Co. The author of this volume has been preminently before the public for several years as a bold and

vigerous journalist, an active politicias, a social refermer, and more recently, in a diplomatic capacity, as United States Minister to Naples. A man of especity and education, of ample knowledge of the world, and no little practice in affairs, he is justly entitled to challenge attention in his discussion of a subject which is rarely presented except the spirit of enthusiasm or partisanship.

His mind was first directed to the pretensions of medern spiritualism while residing at Naples, in the Autumn of 1855. Until that time he had regarded the whole matter as a delusion, and, but for the influence of an intelligent friend and former colleague, the Viscount de St. Amaro, Brazilian Minlater at Naples, would probably never have submitsed it to a serious examination. It was through him that the attention of Mr. Owen was turned to sertain phenomena of a magneto-psychological character, and to the study of analogous subjects. In his apartments, on the 4th of March, 1856, in the presence of himself and his wife, together with a member of the royal family of Naples, the author for the first time witnessed certain physical movements apparently without material agency. Three weeks later, an incident occurred, during an evenbe at the Russian M nister's, which appeared inexpheable, without referring it to some intelligent agency foreign to the spectators present. From that time, Mr. Owen determined to test the matter Moroughly, and devoted the leisure of more than two years to investigating the question of the agency of spirits from another sphere of existence, on the concerns of mankind.

His inquiries embraced a wide range of research. h addition to the usual experiments and observations, which are familiar to a multitude of persons, both in Europe and the United States, he devoted his self to the study of the best standard treatises on physiology, especially in its connection with mestal phenomena, on psychology in general, on aleep, on hallucination, on insanity, and on the great mental epidemics of Europe and America, begether with the curious observations of Reichenbach, and the record of interesting researches of recent date in Prussia, Italy, England, and elsewhere, on the subject of human electricity in connection with its influence on the nervous system and the muscular tissues.

It was not long before Mr. Owen arrived at the senclusion that the modern phases of what is called Spiritualism are the reproduction of ancient and well-known phenomena. Hence, he inferred the importance of historical research, as an essential preliminary to a scientific theory. He also judiciously decided that it was better to devote attention to spontaneous and casual phenomena, rather than to those that are formally evoked-to appearances and irregularities that present themselves, occasionally only, but without anticipation, or design, like the rainbow, or the Aurora Borealis, er the hurricane, independent of the wishes or the agency of man. By this restriction, the suspicion of being misled by epidemic excitement or foregone impressions is set aside.

The result of Mr. Owen's investigations, conducted according to this method, is set forth in the present volume. It consists mainly of the record of pheromena, relating to the subject, that have been observed in various countries and in different pemieds of history. The author makes no claims to the establishment of a theory. For that, in his opinion, the time has not yet come. He aims at no higher mark than to collect and arrange materials, which may serve in the erection of a system by some future inquirer. He certainly discusses the subject with calmness, discrimination, and ability, and his volume must at once take its place as a val mable collection of facts and illustrations on the mysterious subject of which it treats.

Among the curious narratives, which, if received as authentic, show us that there " are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy," though they by no means help to demonstrate the reality of spiritual manifestations, we extract the following:

WHY A LIVONIAN SCHOOL-TEACHER LOST HER

WHY A LIVONIAN SCHOOL-TEACHER LOST HER SITUATION.

BABITUAL APPARITION OF A LIVING PERSON.

There existed, in the year 1845, and is still continued, be Livonia, about thirty-six miles from Riga and a mile and a half from the small town of Wolmar, an institution of high repute for the education of young ladies, entitled the Pensionnat of Neuwelcke. It is under the superintendence of Moravian directors; of whom the principal, at the time of the occurrences about to be related, was named Buch.

There were, in that year, forty-two young ladies residing there as boarders, chiefly daughters of noble

residing there as boarders, chiefly daughters of noble Livenian families; among them, Mademoiselle Julie, seemd daughter of the Baron de Guldenstubbé, then thirteen years of age.

in this institution one of the female teachers at that time was Mademoiselle Emélie Sagée, a French lady, from Dijon. She was of the Northern type—a blonde, with very fair complexion, light-blue eyes, chestnut hair, alightly above the middle size and of slender figare. In character she was amiable, quiet, and good tempered; not at all given to anger or impatience; but of an anxious disposition, and, as to her physical tem-perament, somewhat nervously excitable. Her health was usually good; and during the year and a half that abe lived as teacher at Neuwelcke she had but one or are lived as teacher at Neuwelcke she had but one or awo slight indispositions. She was intelligent and ac-complished; and the directors, during the entire period of her stay, were perfectly satisfied with her conduct, her industry and her acquirements. She was at that time thirty-two years of age.

A few weeks after Mademoiselle Sagée first arrived, angular reports became to simple to

A few weeks after Mademoiselle Sagée first arrived, singular reports began to circulate among the pupils. When some casual inquiry happened to be made as to where she was, one young lady would reply that she had seen her in such or such a room; whereupon another would say, "Oh, no! she can't be there; for I have just met her on the stairway;" or perhaps in some distant corridor. At first they naturally supposed the same winds the same thing recurred is was mere mistake; but as the same thing recurred again and again, they began to think it very odd, and finally spoke to the other gove nesses about it. Whether the teachers at that time could have furnished an explanation or not, they gave none: they merely told the young ladies it was all fancy and nonsense,

and base them pay no attention to it.

But, after a time, things much more extraordinary, and which could not be set down to imagination or mistake, began to occur. One day the governess was giving a lesson to a class of thirteen, of whom Mademoiselle de Guldenstubbé was one, and was demonstrated to the contract of t moirelle de Guldenstubbé was one, and was demonstrating, with esgerness, some proposition, to illustrate which she had occasion to write with chalk on a blackboard. While she was doing so, and the young ladies were looking at her, to their consternation they suddenly saw fuo Mademoiselle Sagéee, the one by the ride of the other. They were exactly alike; and they used the same gestures, only that the real person held a bit of chalk in her hand, and did actually write, while the double had no chalk, and only imitated the

This incident naturally caused a great sensation in This incident naturally caused a great sensation in the establishment. It was ascertained, on inqury, that every one of the thirteen young ladies in the class had seen the second figure, and that they all agreed in their description of its appearance and of its motions. Soon after, one of the pupils, a Mademoiselle Antione de Wrangel, having obtained permission, with some others, to attend a fete champetre in the neighborhood, and being engaged in completing her toilet, Mademoiselle Sagée had good naturedly volunteered her aid, and was hooking her dress behind. The young lady happening to turn round and to look into an adjacent mirror, perceived two Mademoiselle Sagées booking her dress. The sudden apparition produced so much effect on her that she fainted.

Months passed by, and similar phenomens were still

so much effect on her that she fainted.

Months passed by, and similar phenomena were still repeated. Sometimes, at dinner, the double appeared standing behind the teacher's chair and imitating her motions as she ate—only that its hands held no knife

and fork, and that there was no appearance of food; the figure alone was repeated. All the pupils and the servants waiting on the table witnessed this.

It was only occasionally, however, that the deuble appeared to imitate the motions of the real person. Sometimes, when the latter rose from a chair, the figure would appear seated on it. On one occasion, Mademoiselle Sayée being confined to bed with an attack of influenza, the young lady already monitioned, Made moiselle de Wrangel, was sitting by her bedside, reading to her. Saddenly the governess became stiff and pale; and, seeming as if about to faint, the young lady, alarmed, asked if she was worse. She replied that she was not, but in a very feeble and languid voice. A few seconds afterward, Mademoiselle de Wrangel, happening to look round, saw, quite distinctly, the figure of the governess walking up and down the apartment. This time the young lady had sufficient self-control to remain quiet, and even to make no remark to the patient. Soon afterward she came down stairs, looking very pale, and related what she had witnessed.

But the most remarkable example of this seeming she had witnessed. But the most remarkable example of this seeming

One day all the young ladies of the institution, to the

One day all the young ladies of the institution, to the number of forty-two, were assembled in the same room, engaged in embroidery. It was a spacious hall on the first floor of the principal building, and had four large windows, or rather glass doors (for they opened to the floor), giving entrance to a garden of some extent in front of the house. There was a long table in the center of the room; and here it was that the various classes were wont to unite for needle-work

or simi ar occupation.

On this occasion the young ladies were all seated at the table in question, whence they could readily see what passed in the garden; and, while engaged at their work, they had noticed Mademoiselle Sagée there, not far from the house, gathering flowers, of which she was very fond. At the head of the table, scated in an arm-chair (of green morocco, my informant says, she still distinctly recollects that it was), sat another teacher, in charge of the pupils. After a time this lady had occasion to leave the room, and the arm-chair was left vacant. It remained so, however, for a chair was left vacant. It remained so, however, for a short time only; for of a sudden there appeared seated in it the figure of Mademoiselle Sagée. The young ladies immediately looked into the garden, and there she still was, engaged as before; only they remarked that she moved very slowly and languidly, as a drowsy or exhausted person might. Again they looked at the arm-chair, and there she sat, silent, and without motion, but to the sight so palpably real that, had they not seen her outside in the garden, and had they not known that she appeared in the chair without having walked into the room, they would all have supposed that it was the lady herself. As it was, being quite certain that it was not a real person, and having become, to a certain extent, familiar with this strange phenomenon; two of the boldest approached and tried to touch the figure. They averred that they did feel a slight resistance, which they likened to that which a fabric of fine muslin or crape would offer to the touch. One of the two then passed close in front of the armfabric of fine muslin or crape would offer to the touch. One of the two then passed close in front of the armehair, and actually through a portion of the figure. The appearance, however, remained, after she had done so, for some time longer, still seated, as before. At last it gradually disappeared; and then it was observed that Mademoiselle Sagée resumed, with all her usual activity, her task of flower-gathering. Every one of the forty-two pupils saw the same figure in the

one of the forty-two pupils saw the same ingure in the same way.

Some of the young ladies afterward asked Mademoiselle Sagée if there was anything peculiar in her feelings on this occasion. She replied that she recollected this only: that, happening to look up, and perceiving the teacher's arm-chair to be vacant, she had thought to herself, "I wish she had not gone away: these girls will be sure to be idling their time and getting into some mischief."

This phenomenon continued, under various medifica-

This phenomenon continued, under various medifica-tions, throughout the whole time that Mademoiselle Sagée retained her situation at Neuwelcke; that is throughout a portion of the years 1845 and 1846; and, in all, for about a year and a half; at intervals, howin all, for about a year and a hall; at time vace, sometimes ever—sometimes intermitting for a week, sometimes for several weeks at a time. It seemed chiefly to present itself on occasions when the lady was very earnest or eager in what she was about. It was uniformly remarked that the more distinct and material to the sight the double was, the more stiff and languid was the living person: and in proportion as the double

formly remarked that the more distinct and material to the sight the double was, the more stiff and languid was the living person: and in proportion as the double faded did the real individual resume her powers.

She herself, however, was totally unconscious of the phenomenon: she had first become aware of it only from the report of others; and she usually detected it by the looks of the persons present. She never, herself, saw the appearance, nor seemed to notice the species of rigid apathy which crept over her at the times it was seen by others.

During the eighteen months throughout which my informant had an opportunity of witnessing this phenomenon and of hearing of it through others, no example came to her knowledge of the appearance of the figure at any considerable distance—as of several miles—from the real person. Sometimes it appeared, but not far off, during their walks in the neighborhood; more frequently, however, within-doors. Every servant in the house had seen it. It was, apparently, perceptible to all persons, without distinction of age or less.

It will be readily supposed that so extraordinary a phenomenon could not continue to show itself, for more than a year, in such an institution, without injury to its prosperity. In point of fact, as soon as it was com-pletely proved, by the double appearance of Made-moiselle Sagée before the class, and afterward before the whole school, that there was no imagination in the case, the matter began to reach the ears of the parents. Some of the more timid among the girls, also, be much excited, and evinced great alarm whenever they happened to witness so strange and inexplicable a thing. The natural result was that their parents began to scruple about leaving them under such an influence. One after another, as they went home for the holidays, failed to return; and though the true reason was not assigned to the directors, they knew it well. Being strictly uprisht and conscientious men, however, and very unwilling that a well-conducted, diligent, and competent teacher should love her position on account of a peculiarity that was entirely beyond her control, a misforture not a fault—they person her control. youd her control—a misfortune, not a fault—they per-severed in retaining her, until, at the end of eighteen months, the number of pupils had decreased from forty-two to twelve. It then became apparent that either the teacher or the institution must be sacrificed; and, with much reluctance, and many expressions or regret on the part of those to whom her amiable qualities had endeared her, Mademoiselle Sagée was

Ismissed.

The poor girl was in despair. "Ah!" (Mademoi-elle de Guldenstubbé heard her exclaim, soon after the decision reached her), "Al! the nineteenth time! It is very, very hard to bear!" When asked what she meant by such an exclamation, she reluctantly confereed that previous to her engagement at Nenwelcke she had been teacher in eighteen different schools, having entered the first when only sixteen years of a constant of the strungs and alarming age, and that, on account of the strange and alarming phenomenon which attached to her, she had lost, after a comparatively brief sojourn, ove situation after another. As, however, her employers were in every other respect well satisfied with her, she obtained in each case favorable testimonials as to her conduct and abilities. Dependent entirely on her labor for sup-port, the poor girl had been compelled to avail herself of these in search of a livelihood, in places where the cause of her dismissal was not known; even though she felt assured, from experience, that a few months

could not fail again to disclose it.

After she left Neuwelcke, she went to live, for a time, in the neighborhood, with a sister-in-law, who had several quite young children. Thuther the peculiarity pursued her. Mademoiselle de Guldenstubbé, going to see her there, learned that the children of these or forwards of see all knew of it, being in the three or four years of age all knew of it; being in the habit of saying that "they saw two Aunt Emclies."

Subsequently she set out for the interior of Russia, and Mademoiselle de Guldenstubbé lost sight of her

That lady was not able to inform me whether the phenomenon had shown itself during Mademoiselle Sagée's infancy, or previous to her sixteenth year, nor whether, in the case of any of her family or of her an-

whether, in the case description and the shore particulars from Mademoiselle de Guldenstubbé herself; and she kindly gave me permission to publish it, with every particular of name, place, and da'e. She remained as pupil at Neuwelcke during the whole time that Mademoiselle Sagée was teacher there. No one, therefore, could have had a better opportunity of observing the case in all its de-

We part with Mr. Owen and his interesting volume without any change in our convictions that the subject-matter to which it is devoted is beyond the legitimate scope of human knowledge, in the present state of scientific development. In spite of the honesty and intelligence with which he has pursued his researches, the "night-side of nature" till remains covered with a thick vail, which no eye has been able to penetrate.

SIR ROHAN'S GHOST. A ROHANCE. 12mo. pp. 852. J. E. Tilton & Co.

The movement of a weird plot, approaching to ghastliness, in its unrelieved horrors, is made subservient in this story, to the illustration of the presence of a divine Nemesis in human affairs, and the exposure of the criminal to the action of retributive justice. Sir Rohan is brought rather abruptly upon the scene as the victim of a ghostly visitation; a dim, mysterious, but terrible

influence overshadows his daily paths; he seeks to drown the conscionances of his calamity in the busile of action, the delirium of dissipation, and devotion to art; but in vain; the awful specter is still before him; whether an impression on his mind, or an object of sense, is only obscurely intimated; but whether internal or external, he does not ceare to be haunted by the grim reality; life has become a burden, and reason totters on its throne. In this crisis, he is brought into near relations with a fair young maiden, whose sweet and beautiful nature acts on his troubled life, like the harp of David on the evil spirit of Saul. Her presence becomes an antidote to the secret venom, which has sapped the vitals of his existence, and a new morning seems about to dawn on the midnight gloom. A spontaneous sympathy unites them in a profound and pure attachment, when just upon the moment that is to sea their happiness, a frightful revelation is made, the eternal ghost stalks blood-stained across the scene, Sir Roban falls dead in terror and despair, and the curtain is quietly drawn on the lurid, sepulchral tragely .- Such is a slight ontline of a plot, which in its dark and terrific colors, reminds one of the somber creations of Hawthorne and Poe, Mrs. Radcliffe and Monk Lewis, though without the artistic skill of the former, or the claborate machinery of horrors which is wielded with such terrible effect by the latter. The story, certainly exhibits great vigor of imagination, a remarkable insight into the workings of the darker passions, and an occasional power of description, that it would be difficult to match in any recent productions of fiction. The delineation of Miriam presents a winning picture of uncorscious beauty, and nobleness of character, in admirable contrast with the fierce wickedness and remorseful agony which form the ground-tone of the narrative. In the details of the plot, in spite of its unnatural and horrible features, we are impressed with the fertility of resource, and ingenuity of construction displayed by the writer, and are tempted to wish that we might meet the same pen employed on more human and congenial themes.

NEW MUSICAL WORKS .- The indefatigable publishers of music, Oliver Ditson & Co. of Bostan, have issued "The Home Circle," a volume of 216 pages, containing waltzes, polkas, redowas, marches, &c. for the pisno-forte, capitally arranged and printed, and very cheap. Likewise, a "New Method for the Melodeon, Harmonium, and Other Instruments of the Organ Class, selected mainly from Zundel's Melodeon Instructor, to which are added a Collection of the most popular Songs of the Day, and a variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes;" an invaluable work this, for its pur-

ROOKS RECEIVED. Morphy's Games in Europe and America. With Analytical and Critical Notes, by J. Löwenthal. 12mo. pp. 478. D. Ap-pleton & Co.

pleton & Co.

Misrepresertation. A Novel. By Anna H. Drury. 8vo. pp.
211. Harper & Brothers.

Irvingians. A Memorial of Washington Irving. 3vo. pp. 64.
Charles B. Richardson.
Self-Help. By Samuel Smiles. 12mo. pp. 363. Harper &
synthers. A History of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn. By Jacob Bige-low. 12mo. pp. 268. James Munroe & Co.

#### POLITICAL.

-The Washington correspondent of The N. Y. Evening Post understands that Mr. Corwin has fixed upon a time when he will desert Sherman. Meeting one of his colleagues the other day, he said: "Well, -, I have concluded upon a time when I shall stop voting for Sherman; in short, when I will abandon bim, and try somebody else." "Indeed!" replied his colleague, a little alarmed, "when is your time?"

Corwin looked very grave and solemn as he replied, in a low tone of voice, "When old Gabriel blows his

-The Freeman's Journal (Catholic and Democratic) publishes at length the correspondence between Grow and Branch, and thus handsomely compliments the Pennsylvania Representative:

"We depart from our rule now, to express our entire co "We deput from our rule now, to express our entire commendation of the course taken by Mr. Galusha A. Grow in regard to Mr. L. O'B. Branch. These gentiemen are known to their respective friends to be men of determined physical courage, but Mr. Grow has shown that he is equally possessed of the Ligher quality of moral courage. His plea is not by any means that he is a noncombatant. His answer implies that he is a thorough fighting man comparant. Its answer impose that he we a thorough againing man, but he declines violating at oroce the laws of the Christian religion, and the laws of his country, by accepting the barbarous and unreasonable appeal to a desiberate trial of skill at murder. Mr. Grow is a political opponent, but we must say that, in this matter, he has entitled himself to the respect of c'viazed men."

-The Democratz of the XVIIIth Congressional New-York District (Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie) have delegated to the Charleston Convention Daniel D. Campbell of Schene stady, and Jacob I. Radeliffe of Montgomery, and appointed Wm. S. Clark of Schoharie and Fred. W. Hoffman, as heir alternates.

-Sharply says Mr. Weed of The Evening Journal: "Brooks, of New-York, who makes Christ the apologist of Slavery, has an imitator in Massachusetts. But neither of these blasphemers has carried their argument to its legitimate conclusion, viz:—That the Saviour's silence, if it means anything, means that it is able to enclusive the saviour's silence, if it means anything means that the saviour and saviour silence, if it means anything means that the saviour saviour silence, if it means anything means that the saviour saviou that it is right to enslave white men, not negroes. The Ethiopian of the New Testament, whose conduct is commended, is represented as a close student, riding in his chariot and reading the Scriptures. The Ethiopians of our day, down South, are, to a most barbarous extent, precluded from reading the Scriptures, or any thing else."

-The nomination of William Richardson of Albany to the Clerkship of the Assembly, by acclamation, was as well deserved a compliment to the man as it was a valuable encouragement to the poor and unaided in the United States to rely upon their manhood, and perse vere in the ways of virtue and industry.

-A writer in The Georgia Constitutionalist is out n favor of rescinding the three-fifths rule, and basing representation in Congress per capita on all the slaves n the Southern States, and declares that the South should not be satisfied unless this be done right away. He is also out in favor of a new Fugitive Slave law, making the Federal Treasury responsible for the value of the fugitive, if not recovered; of a revenue tariff upon such articles only as are used North and South, and of a Federal law allowing masters to carry their slaves into every State of the Union, and to keep them there if they choose to stay.

-A Southern Rights meeting was held at Savannah, Ga., on the 30th ult. Gen. W. P. Whyte presided and eloquent speeches were made. The resolutions authorize a Vigilance Committee of twenty-five citizens, to be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, whose duties are prescribed. They also recommend direct importations, non-intercourse as far as practicable with the abolition communities of the North, and arge the propriety of employing native teachers and patronizing Southern schools and colleges. They also call upon Southern representatives in Congress to protest against and resist the right of representatives of those Northern States, whose legislatures bave passed laws violative of the provisions of the Constitution and the fugitive slave law, to occupy seats in that body.

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger says that the reception of Mr. Memminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, by the State Government of Virginia, will take place this week, and his preposition for a Southern Confederation, though not immediately embraced, will be treated with respect, and not without a certain degree of favor. A promise of future cooperation for the object proposed, in certain very possible contingencies, will undoubtedly be held out.

## PERSONAL.

-The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, now at home at Jefferson, Ohio, will soon return to our State to fulfill some lecture engagements. He may be addressed at Utica, N. Y., up to the 19th inst. -The author of "Sir Roban's Ghost," a romance of

uncommon power, which is now attracting much attention in literary circles, is Miss Harriet Prescott of Newburyport. Miss Prescott is fresh from the halls of education, and is quite young. She is a native of Caais, Maine, where she was born a little more than twenty years ago. She belongs to a branch of the Prescotts of New-England, a family of distinction both in its earlier and later periods, in arms and in literature.

Her family is also related to that of Sir Wm. Pepperell, another historical New-England magnite. Miss Prescott is the author of a story of striking character published last Summer in The Atlantic Monthly, entitled "In a Cellar," and like wise of a brilliant proce sketch is the January number of the same magazine, called "The Amber Gods."

-A letter from Tours says that since her acquittal, Mile. Appelina Lemoine has received several offers of marriage; she will, however, be delivered over to the custody of her father, who intends to place her in a convent during her minority. Fetis, the coachman, received a douceur of 160f., while the trial was going on, for going to a photographer's to sit for his portrait. The house at Chinon which Mme. and Mile. Lemoine inhabited is advertised for sale, and crowds of people go every day to look at it. On the chimney-piece in the drawing-room, there are two porcelain vases, in the style of the Empire, representing subjects which have a strange bearing on the doings that went on in the Autumn of 1858, and led to such a tragical conclusion. The mottoes on these two vases are-" Comment l'esprit vient aux filles," and " Comment l'esprit vient aux garcons."

-George Munday, the well-known hatless prophe and eccentric philosopher, gave a feast to the old women of the Philadelphia Blockley Alms-House on New-Year's day.

-The special correspondent in Italy of The London Daily News went to Scandiane to see a battalion of

400 children, quartered in the old castle. He says: "The first idea of recruiting this legion of children belongs to den. Geribaldi. When engaged in the South American wars, and in the defense of Rome in 1849, this gallant leader had noticed that boys between the ages of 13 and 15 years had proved useful that boys between the ages of 13 and 15 years had proved useful in the daring military operations he was called to accompilab. At the beginning of the late campaign, having found that the Lombard cities through which he marched his triumphant legions had given their contingent of young soldiers, he at once made up his mind to have a battalion of adolescenti organized. An intelligent young officer, whom he had known during the Roman campaign of 1849, heing near at hand, he intrusted him with the formation of the legion, which at the beginning did not number more than 150. Austrian persecutions and patriotism soon increased the number of the adolescent, so that the battalion has now completed its numerical strenth. These little soldiers are dressed in plets of its numerical strenth. These little soldiers are dressed in a dark green tunic, with red cuffs with a white edge, and dark a dark green tunic, with red cuffs with a white edge, and dark green trowsers. On my strival here this morning from Reggio I happened to see them while maneuvering on the parade-ground opposite to the castle. I was really at the same time astonished and annued to see how perfect and orderly their movements were. They went through all sorts of military evolutions with such steadiness and precision as could scarcely have been surpassed by grown-up soldfers after many months of training and drilling. Their commanding officer, Count John Arrivabene, is a young nobleman of 23. He belongs to an illustrious Mantoan family, which, since 1821, has contributed a great many soldiers to the cause of national independence. Although I really believe that this battalion of hoty will do good service should it be called to fight against the enemies of Italian independence, its chief imthat this issues to some the soft in the period of the solution of the solutio

-The American ladies resident or sojourning in Paris, interested in the success of the Protestant Chapel, in the Rue de Berri, bave organized a Fair, for the purpose of raising funds to be applied to the support of the church. The fair is to be held in the fine hall on the Boulevard des Italiens, where the paintings of M. Court have been, for some months past, on exhibition; and the artist has generously consented to leave the pictures unremoved until the close of the Fair, which opens on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., and is to continue for three days. M. Petit, the proprietor of the hall, has offered its use, free of charge. The ladies who have the matter in charge are Mesda nes Berry, J. Bigelow, Dr. S. Bigelow, Baylard, Borel, Cruger, Cranch, Curtis, Devereux, DePau, T. S. Evans, Dr. T. W. Evans, Fagnani, G. W. Giles, J. M. Giles, Glasnzer, Green, Hutchinson, Hutton, Jones, Main, Moore, Pepper, Post, Phalen, Richards, Sargent Sharpley, Smith, Townsend, Trotter, Tucker, Thompson, Thorndike, Walab, and Warden.

-On the 4th ult, an immense concert, the greatest ever given in Florence, was held for the benefit of Garibaldi's million of muskets. Piccolomini sang a Prayer to the Piedmontese Cross, composed for her. As she sang it with her hand on the Italian tricolor with the Piedmontese Cross, it is said that the enthusiasm produced was comparable to nothing since Rachel chanted the Marseillaise in Paris in 1848. She sang it three times.

-The Rev. Thomas Starr King assigns as his rea sons for going to San Francisco that the demands which during four or five years had been made upon his services in the lecture season, and which he had not felt at liberty to decline, had so engrossed his time that he had not been able to devote proper attention to his church and parish.

-It is reported that the wife of Reed (the Springfield singing master who so craelly betrayed and ruined one of his pupils) with whom he has lived in wedlock r twenty years, will declare that they were never le gally married, hoping thereby to clear him from the charge of adultery.

-The Washington correspondent of The Express ays that, to gratify his personal malignity against Sen ator Donglas, the President of the United States has descended so far as to go to the ladies of members of his Cabinet and ask of them to cut Mrs. Douglas, and

put ber under their social ban. -James Russell Lowell, the poet, will be an occasional contributor to The Independent newspaper during 1860. Mrs. Stowe, John G. Whittier, and Henry Ward Beecher, will continue to shine in its

columns. -M. Castendyk, a native of Bremen, who has qualified himself for the task, has started on an expedition to traverse that portion of Africa which, lying to the

west and northwest of Monrovia, has never yet been -Mr. Longworth of Cincinnatii has sent to Mr.

Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker, a present of 200 bottles of his famous Catawba wine. -Mr. Peter Boyne, Editor of The Edinburgh Wit-

ness, has been appointed Editor of The Dial, the new religious daily journal in London.

## THE KENTUCKY EXILES.

AN AFFECTING NARRATIVE-THEIR FAREWELL TO THEIR HOMES-SLAVEHOLDERS BREAKING UP A MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

A few days ago we published an account of the expulsion from Beres, Kentucky, of a number of citizens suspected of holding Anti-Slavery sentiments. The exiles went to Cincinnati, and The Gazette of January 3 gives the following account of a meeting

held there in their behalf: held there in their behalf:

Last evening, at the First Congregational Church (Unstarian), in this city, the **Zev. Mr.** Boughten, one of the cleraymen expelled from Madison County, Kentucky, addressed an audience, which, the extreme coldness of the evening considered, was quite large. After briefly narrating the circumstances in the lives of Fee and Rogers, as also of himself, which brought them to Berea, he proceeded to consider the condition of the colony. When he arrived there he had found a few faithful, noble souls, suffering many privations, destitute, yet cheerful, hopeful, and happy, laboring to educate the people; then looking over the condition of the people, in whose anidst these were, he resolved within himself that there was a proper field for him in which to labor. He sent for his goods and for his

family.

From the first this mission-station has been opposed From the first this mission-station has been opposed, but now, a reaction having taken place, mob violence seemed to be far distant. The Harper's Ferry affair occurred. That emeute naturally excited the people, begetting great fear among the slaveholders; their fear being greatly increased by the arrival of the speaker's household goods, which were cumbrous; the occasional and perhaps frequent visits of friends from the North, and the constant receipt of sams of money, sent for the maintenance of the work there in progress. Still more, adding to this apprehension of danger was the knowledge of the absence of Mr. Fee, and the report of remarks made by him in the Eastern States. The result was a number of meetings, ending in the expulsion which this day makes the mourning to which he had referred.

referred.

The state of society around Berea, he remarked, is deplorable. The people are poor, uneducated, ignorant. Many men and women among the people surrounding the colony are unable to read or write. Their habitations are poor—many of them containing but one room, without windows. Their clothing is poor, and many are, even in the present inhospitable weather, but half covered. Among such a people tais mission was established, to the waking up of a lively

interest, in many places, in favor of education and of teath. The children of many slaveholders were attruth. The children of many slaveholders were attending the school, and the prospects of business around were improving; the land was looking up in price, and many facilities for a more emportable life were being introduced as the result of the labor of the were being introduced as the result of the labor of the few who were engaged in the work. Much good had in this way already been accomplished. Men from the North were obtaining a favorable recognition as men of enterprise and of real worth in the community, and he (the speaker) had so attracted the attention of one slaveholder that there was talk of his being employed to oversee his farm.

In the midst of all this came the news of the Harper's Ferry affair, the fear, the available.

Harper's Ferry affair, the fear, the expulsion. Last Sabbath was an interesting and solemn day at Berea. Assembled in the school-house and church, addresses Assembled in the school-house and church, addresses were made by those who were to be driven from their homes, and by others, and afterward with many tears, and with much of regret, a parting took place. A few days after the people in whose midst the now exiles had labored entertained them at a dinner. On Thursday followed the exedus. In the rain, the mud, and the cold, they set out for this region. The exiles in all this were hopeful and happy, the poor ones left bebind tearful and mourning. Those who expelled this colony were not the flery fanatics or the rowdy class, but the wealthy and the strong, who had long studied upon it, but who, ignorant of the designs of the mission, thought it unsafe to allow its existence in their midst. During the first excitement there was no delay in the continuation of the work, nor any waverdelay in the continuation of the work, nor any waver-ng in the prosecution of the details of business. All be leved it safe to remain until the determination to

ng in the prosecution of the details of business. All believed it safe to remain until the determination to force an exile or to exterminate by death became apparent; then but two alternatives remained, flight or fight. Friends were around who would have resisted even unto death; but the coloniets believed that they should carry on their labor in love and in peace, and they preferred exile, with the silent preaching their absence would furnish, to the shedding of blood.

There is in these silent monitors which are left behind in the church, the rough houses and the few vacant acres of land, a tongue to speak louder than could any of the exiles, and already good has resulted. Some, even of the slaveholders, that knew them best, have not only expressed by words the sympathy they feel, but others have apologized for the actions of the many, and one made proffer of money to enable the victims to reach a more generous home. In all this he saw that which made him believe that hereafter the door would open that they might return, or at least that an influence for good will follow the labor performed and the forced absence of the laborers. This influence he prayed might extend, not to Kentucky alone, but to the other slave States of the Union.

Mr. Reed another of the exiles, then addressed a

other slave States of the Union.

Mr. Reed, another of the exiles, then addressed a Mr. Reed, another of the exites, then addressed a few words to the congregation, corroborative of his co-laborer's account of the condition of the people of and around Madison County.

The usual religious exercises concluded the meeting.

EXPULSION OF FREE NEGROES FROM ARKANSAS.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE COLORED POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.

From The Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 4.

At the late session of the Arkansas Legislature an At the late session of the Arkansas Legislature an act was passed giving the free negroes of that State the alternative of migrating before Jan. 1, 1860, or of becoming slaves. As the time of probation has now expired, while some few individuals have preferred servitude, the great body of the free colored people of Arkansas are on their way northward. We learn that the upward-bound boats are crowded with them, and that Seymour, Ind., on the line of the Ohio and Missission! Railroad affords a temporary home for others.

that Seymour, ind., on the line of the Onio and insissippi Railroad, affords a temporary home for others.

A party of forty, mostly women and children, arrived in this city last evening by the Onio and Mississippi Railroad. They were welcomed by a Committee of Ten, appointed from the colored people of the city, by whom the refugees were escorted to the Dumas House, on McAllister street, at which place a formal reception were industrious and exemplary in their conduct, they would be sure to gain a good livelihood and many friends. The exiles, as before stated, are mostly women and children, the husbands and fathers being held in servitude. They report concerning the emigration, that hundreds of the free colored men of Arkansas have left for Kansas, and hundreds more are about to follow:

THE ARKANSAS EXILES .- The colored persons driven from Arkansas by the Anti-Free-Negro Law of that State, reached our city yesterday by the cars, the Hickman being detained in the ice. Upon their arrival they were waited upon by a committee of their people, who, through the Chairman, Peter H. Clark, people, who, through the Chairman, Peter H. Clark, assured them they were welcome to Ohio, and told them that by sobriety, industry, and exemplary habite, they would win friends and a support. They are forty in number, mostly women and children. The husbands of most of the women are slaves, and of course were left behind. They say that many of their people have gone to Kansas. They report that many young per-sons, and many who are far advanced in age will allow themselves to be reduced to Slavery rather than try the chances of a strange country. They are mostly from Little Rock. [Cincinnati Commercial.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

SHIP EUTERPE ASHORE. The ship Euterpe, Capt. Arey, from Baltimore, with

600 tuns of coal, is ashore on the upper end of Romer Sheal. She has a list to port at half-ebb tide. The of her. The was built in Rockland, Maine, in 1854, is 1,987 tuns burden, and rates A 11.

burden, and rates A 1½.

Brig J. McIntyre, at Charleston from Camden, Me., picked up on the 18th December, lat. 36 44, lon. 72 30, at 9 a. m., a boat containing five seamen, late of the bark Baltic, of New-Bedford. The following are the names of the seamen rescued: James Irving, of Kingston, N. Y., resides in New-York city; George Oberlin, of New-Bedford; Samuel J. Eldridge, do.; Alexander C. Pinckham, Nantacket; Charles S. Spooner, New-Bedford. They report that the bark Baltic, Capt. Davenport, sailed from Alexandria on the 14th December, with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, and on the 17th December experienced a hurricane, during which lost the rudder, and part of the stern coming off, the vessel filled so rapidly that all hands were compelled to take to the boats. When these seamen left the vessel the officers were clearing away the whale boat to receive the officers and the these seamen left the vessel the officers were clearing away the whale boat to receive the officers and the balance of the crew. The following is a list of those left on the bark: Capt. J. Davenport and wife, of North Fair Haven; Wm. Ward, first mate, of New Bedferd; John Lambert, second mate, do; Charles S. Swift, third mate, do.; John Swain, Nantucket; Geo. Perry, New-Bedford; — Staart, Rienard Harley, Cornwall, England; John Banaard, Westchester Ccunty, New-York; and a young lad, name unknown, belonging to Philadelphia. As the weather moderated on the 11th December, it is hoped that all hands may have been saved.

have been saved.

Loss of the SILAS HOLMES.

Bremen bark Dorette, before reported as having arrived at New-Orleans, with part of the crew of ship Silas Holmes, had on board five women and three men, whom she picked up at sea at 5 p. m. the evening of the 19th uit. Among the men rescued is the mate of the lost ship, who reports that the Holmes left Garden Island Key on the 11th, leaking badly, she having been ashore on the Key, as previously reported. By 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the water was up to her decks, when, there being no longer any hopes of her decks, when, there being no longer any hopes of saving her, Capt. Griffith put all the women, five in saving her, Capt. Griffith put all the women, five in number, on board the best small-boat he had, with three of the gentlemen passengers, and the second mate. The ship was then in a sinking condition. There were, however, two boats left, and the mate supposes the captain, crew, and the balance of the passengers, upward of thirty souls in all, took to them and a large down. Nothing, however, has been heard of them since, nor is their fate known. The Silas Holmes had on beard when she sailed from New-York, twenty-one steerage pursengers, which, with Capt. Griffith, the officers and crew, would make forty-two souls in all. There must therefore be thirty-three missing. The Holmes also had a valuable cargo, which was partly insured in New-Orleans. THE FACHT WANDERER—THE MISSING CAPTAIN HEARD

The Portland (Me.) Argus says: "By the North The Portland (Me.) Argus says: "By the North Briton, arrived here on Friday last, we learn that the captain and boat's crew of four men landed at Fercina by the French brig, purporting to be the captain of the schooner William, who reported his mate and crew to have run away with his schooner while he was on board the French brig, for provisions, had arrived at Liverpool in the African mail steamer the day before the North Briton sailed, and that the captain had been beard mades arrest by the authorities at Liverpool the North Briton sailed, and that the captain had been placed under arrest by the authorities at Liverpool rom some facts which had been let out by his men. If they have sufficient proof to keep him in castody until the Cunard beat of last Wednesday arrives at Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the Wanderer at Boston, with the statement of her mate and crew as to the voyage of the Wanderer and the acts of her captain, the chances are that he will meet his deserts, and the identity of the 'Desperado,' which is now involved in so much mystery, be ascertained."

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE OF STEAMERS.

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE OF STEAMERS, "Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of The Boston Journal, in a letter dated Jan. 4, says:

"A new European line is contemplated. It will embrace, if formed, the Adriane, the Vanderbilt, the Fulton, and the Arago, and will run to Southampton. Parties in interest are sanguine of success."

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Mallory, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

"To increase and regulate the pay of the Navy," adds to the pay established by the set of 1835: For Captains, one per cent per annum for each year of sea service, as shown by the records of the Navy Department; Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters in the line of promotion, and Medical Officers, each two per cent per annum for every year of sea service; Engineers two rest cent per annum for each year of sea service, in acation to the pay now authorized by law.

To give an example or two, the operation of the provisions of this bill would be thus:

Captains now receive for service pay, \$3,500; for waiting orders, \$2,500. Their average of sea service may te assumed at twenty years, and I per cent per annum for eac service would give them 20 per cent on their salaries respectively. On duty they would receive \$3,500—20 per cent, \$700—or \$4,200.

Commanders, their average service being sixteen years, receiving 2 per cent per annum, or 32 per cent on \$2,500 sea pay, would be equal to \$3,300.

Lieutenants, their average service being thirteen years, receiving by this bill two per cent per annum, or 26 per cent on their \$1,500 duty pay, would be entitled to a yearly pay of \$1,890.

The bill "to modify the sea service pay of Parsers in the Navy," gives to each of those officers, when attached to vessels for sea service. For the first five years after the date of their commissions, \$1,800; for he second five years, \$2,400; after ten years service, 3,600. Their "leave of absence," "waiting orders," and "other duty pay," to remain as provided in the ct of 1842.

Teaction by Magnetism.—We are informed that INCREASE OF THE PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

TRACTION BY MAGNETISM .- We are informed that the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the application of electro-magnetism to a locomotive on their road as an experiment. Should it prove successful, it will greatly increase the useful effect of light locomotives, on up grades, or on a wet

# CITY ITEMS.

SENATOR SEWARD IN NEW-YORK .- The Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived in this city on Friday morning via the New-York and Eric Railroad, and took rooms at the Astor House. He remained here until 6 o'clock in the evening, at which time he took his departure for Washington, where he will at once take his seat in the Senate. Many of his friends and admirers called upon him, and were received with his proverbial cordiality.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR-SCENES AND STATISTICS

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE .- A visit paid

during the first week of the new year to the Rotanda in the Park, occupied as the office of the Governors of the Alms-House, painfully brings to mind the fact that this very holiday season, more joyous than any other to the rich, is to the poor only the beginning of the period during which they suffer most from cold, hanger, and disease. With Jan. 1 commences the distribution of coal and money to the most needy and worthy, and now, daily, from morning to night, the hall occupied by Mr. Geo. Kellock, jr., Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, is densely througed with the wretched of all races and ages. Mr. Kellock himself is admirably fitted for his post, both by character and experience. He has filled the office for twelve years-his case having fortunately been one of those rare instances where party considerations have not been allowed to supercede the manifest "fitness of things." Day af er day he sits at his desk, listening patiently to the thousand tales of wo there rehearsed, keeping his own record books, and dispatching business with a rapility which nothing but tact, a knowledge of every number of every city street, and a memory of innumerab faces and cases registered from year to year, could possibly attain. All applications for admission to the Bellevue Island Hospital, the Alms-House, Workshouse, or Randall's Island, forburial on Ward's Island, and for fuel and pecuniary aid, must be made to Mr. Kellock, or his clerks. Of the latter there are at present seven, most of whom are occupied with the oal department alone. During the business hours of the day, the Superintendent receives all the other classes of applicants abovenaned. There are many attempts at imposture, but he rarely fails to detect at a glance a known or unknown case of this kind. Siting for half an hour within the Superintendent's deak, it was interesting to mark the changeful sequence of distresses there recorded. By far the majority of applications were for monetary aid. But during that time a German woman presented a bright little boy, whom she had generously adopted and supported until now, too poor to do so any longer, she wished him sent to Randail's Island; a middle-aged householder stated that his maid-servant had been tampered with by some treacherons coachman, and was in a condition rendering imperative her admission to the Lying-in Ward of the Hospital; a mother wanted a few feet of the Potter's Field for the burial of an only child and many like petitions were I which received prompt and suitable attention During the week ending to-day, only the widows and sick in need of coal have been allowed to apply. Yet these have come in such numbers, that five clerks been occupied all the time in merely taking their names. Over 10,000 will be registered by to-nightto say nothing of many turned away at once as known imposters or vagrants. After the names are registered the nineteen "visitors" take the addresses of those in their respective Wards and proceed to look personally into their cases-giving coal-cards to all who find in distress and actually "keeping house." These orders are generally for one quarter, but sometimes for even half or the whole of a tun. Whatever the amoun is, it is left once a month during January, February, March, and April, unless stopped because no longer needed. Pecuniary aid is given in sums of 50 cents or I per week-almost always the former amount There are three coal yards, six yard-keepers, and 150 carmen employed in the distribution of fuel to the poor. Of late, about 10,000 tuns has been the average annual amount thus disposed of by the city. Thus far, the number of the applications for aid are thought to be about the same as last Winter. The immense throng crowding in during this first week is principally emposed of regular customers, technically 'old bummers' by the clerks, who have received aid for one or more years past, know the moment the books open, and are on hand to get visited before less brazen and perhaps more deserving applicants. Nearly 65 per cent of all who apply are Irish, at least 20 per cent are Germans, only 15 per cent being left for Amercans and all other nations. Many in comparatively good circumstances think it a nice thing get fuel out of the Corporation, and come with a mouraful tale of imaginary sufferings. are more frequently German than Irish, and often have handsome deposits in the Savings Banks, which they do not care to draw upon while out of work. Many too, who are known to be needy, only because they will not work, consume more time in loafing around the Superintendent's office, and begging for relief, than would buy a tun of coal, if properly employed in sawing wood or shoveling snow. Like the soophouse and many another charity, the city coal-distribution is an effort to cure a symptom rather than the disease, and is consequently attended by those evils which always spring up above the surface re-

forms of a great city. LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER .- The Rev. Dr. Scudder will repeat his entertaining course of lectures on India, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on Monday evening next; and at Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, commencing on Tuesday evening.

THE K. G. C's .- It is currently reported that a detachment of the Knights of the Golden Circle left this ity a day or two ago for some port in Mexico, but with what intentions or designs is known only to the initiated members. It is believed that they have goneto spy out the land, intending, if the prospect is favorable to invite the great body of the K. G. C.'s to fol-

THE IRVING MAGAZINE .- A new folio, 16 page, weekly periodical, entitled "The Irving Magazine," published by Smith & Haney, has reached its third number, and bids fair to achieve success. Its articles and selections of tales and sketches evince considerable

Disendorf, the nice of their Daylon of New